

Serum Copper Levels in Different Stages of Cervical Cancer in Manipur

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancer leading to death of women worldwide. It is very important to diagnose the disease as early as possible to save a number of lives. This study was conducted to evaluate the status of serum copper level among the patients with cervical cancer.

Aims and Objects: To evaluate serum copper levels of cervical cancer patients before and after the treatment and also to compare serum copper level among the cervical cancer patients along with age matched normal, healthy controls.

Materials and Methods: Fifty (50) clinically and histopathologically confirmed cases of cervical cancer patients who attended or admitted in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department or Radiotherapy Department, RIMS were selected for the study. Cases were grouped as subgroups i.e. stage I, II, III and IV. Thirty age matched healthy normal females were taken as control. Serum copper level was estimated by colorimetric method of Di-Br-PAESA.

Results: The mean \pm SD age of patients was 57.78 ± 16.78 years whereas as that of control was 57.74 ± 12.12 years. Out of 50 cervical cancer patients, 30 (60%) cases were nonoperable. There was a significant increase of serum copper level among the cases (221.19 ± 66.20 $\mu\text{g/dl}$) when compared with controls (121.85 ± 5.54 $\mu\text{g/dl}$). Maximum number of cases (26) were in the range of 201 – 250 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ serum copper level. Serum copper level decreased significantly ($p < .001$) (170.32 ± 17.66 $\mu\text{g/dl}$) after treatment when compared with before treatment levels (221.19 ± 66.20 $\mu\text{g/dl}$). Serum copper level of

the cases increased with the progress of the disease. There was a positive correlation between serum copper level and stages of the disease. In all stages copper levels decreased significantly after treatment.

Conclusion: There was increased serum copper level among cervical cancer which correlated significantly with the stages of cancer cervix. This indicate that copper can be used as a parameter for screening cervical cancer and also it can be used as a valuable prognostic indicator for monitoring disease activity.

Key words: Copper, Cervical cancer, Manipur, Stages of cervical cancer.

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INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a global public health problem. It is one of the most common cancer leading to the deaths of women worldwide.¹ An estimated new cases of 5,30, 000 and 2, 75, 000 deaths occurred annually out of which 88% occur in developing countries.² In India, cervical cancer ranked as the first most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age.^{3,4}

Trace elements and free radicals have been implicated in the etiology of cancer.⁵ Copper as a cofactor of various redox enzymes can bind to proteins and nucleic acids and cause oxidation of lipids and proteins. The formation of deleterious free radicals is also enhanced by copper ions. Copper is essential for

proper functioning of metalloenzymes like cytochrome C oxidase, α amylase, carbonic anhydrase, superoxide dismutase, tyrosinase, dopamine hydroxylase, ceruloplasmin, ALA synthase, catalase, uricase and ascorbic acid oxidase. Copper, Zinc and Selenium are important cofactor for several enzymes that play a role in maintaining DNA integrity.⁶

The procarcinogenic activity of copper was found to be related to the formation of respective reactive oxygen radicals that impair DNA thread and to initiation of angiogenesis of the tumor.⁷

Several investigators⁸⁻¹⁰ studied serum copper level in malignant diseases like carcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma and they have reported a persistent increase of serum copper level. Increase

serum copper level is also reported in all types of genital cancers and statistically significant value in cervical cancers.^{11,12} A positive correlation between serum copper level and grades of cervical cancer were noticed showing a linear progression of copper level with increasing stages of the disease.¹³⁻¹⁴ Serum copper level increases with disease progression.¹⁵

Serum copper level decreases after treatment in cancer cervix irrespective of the age of the disease.¹⁶ Arumanayagam et al 1993¹⁷ reported a significantly marked increase of serum copper level in advanced stage of carcinoma cervix and indicated that ceruloplasmin could discriminate between large inoperable tumor and early cervical cancers.

The elevation of copper in cervical cancer might be due to mobilisation from tissue to serum.¹⁸ copper can interact directly with the bases G-C sites. Copper may also elaborate other free radical species such as OH[•] leading to inactivation or loss of certain tumor suppressor gene leading to the initiation and progression of carcinogenesis.

However other investigators^{19,20} reveals in their studies that the differences of copper level between controls and cancer cervix are not enough to serve as marker for the invasive cervical lesion.

Because of contradictory reports in the literature and maximum reports suggesting role of serum copper in the evaluation of disease activity and as a prognostic tool in the management, an attempt is made to study serum copper level among the different stages of cervical cancer in Imphal, Manipur.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out in the Department of Biochemistry in collaboration with Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology as well as Radiotherapy Department, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Imphal, Manipur during the period from September 2013 to August 2015.

The present study included 50 patients with carcinoma cervix, confirmed by clinical and histopathological examination and who were admitted or attended in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology as well as Radiotherapy Department irrespective of age. Another age matched 30 normal healthy females were taken as controls. Cancer cervix patients were divided into four different groups according to their clinical stages (I, II, III, IV).

Exclusion criteria

1. Patients with chronic liver disease
2. Renal disease
3. Diabetes mellitus
4. Active hemorrhagic attacks
5. Patients receiving estrogen or other hormone therapy

After obtaining prior consent, 2ml of venous blood was collected in a sterile vial from the patients as well as controls. Lipemic and hemolysed blood samples were discarded. Reagents used in this study were of analytic grade. The organic solvents were redistilled before use.

Estimation of serum copper was done based on Di-Br-PAESA method²¹ using copper kit reagent obtained from Crest Biosystems Pvt Ltd, Gitanjali, Goa, India.

All the results were expressed in mean \pm SD. Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS version 17 software. Standard t-test was considered as significant ($p < 0.05$) whereas $p < 0.001$ was considered as highly significant.

Study was approved by the institutional ethical committee, regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal. Written informed consent was obtained from all individuals participating in this study after explaining nature of the study to them and confidentiality was maintained.

RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

Maximum number (16) i.e. 32% of cervical cancer patients were in age group of 61-70 years followed by 13 (26%) cases within 51-60 years of age. The mean age of cervical cancer patients was 57.78 ± 16.78 years whereas that of control cases being 57.74 ± 12.12 years (table 1). Majority of the cases were Hindus.

Out of 50 cases of cancer cervix 20 cases were operable and 30 cases were nonoperable.

There was a significant ($p < 0.001$) increase of copper level (221.19 ± 66.20 $\mu\text{g/dl}$) among the cancer cases when compared with controls (table 2)

Maximum cases (26) were in the range of 201 – 250 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ copper level followed by 12 (24%) cases in the range of 251 – 300 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ of copper level. (table 3)

The mean \pm SD copper level of cancer cervix cases showed a significant decrease ($p < 0.001$) after treatment (table 4).

Table 1: Age wise distribution of control and cervical cancer cases

Age group (years)	Control (n = 30)		Cases (n = 50)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 40	4	13.33	8	16
41 – 50	3	10.00	7	14
51 – 60	5	16.67	13	26
61 – 70	8	26.67	16	32
> 71	10	33.33	6	12
Total	30	100.00	50	100
Mean \pm SD	57.74 \pm 12.12		57.78 \pm 16.78	

Table 2: Mean serum copper \pm SD in controls and study cases

	Controls	Malignant cases	P value
S. Copper level ($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	121.85 \pm 5.54	221.19 \pm 66.20	< 0.001
Mean \pm SD			

Table 3: Distribution of malignant cases by copper level

Serum copper level ($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	Study cases	Percentage
150-200	6	12
201 – 250	26	52
251 – 300	12	24
301 – 350	5	10
> 351	1	2

Table 4: Serum copper levels before and after treatment

Parameter	Before treatment	After treatment	P value
S. Copper level ($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	221.19 \pm 66.20	170.32 \pm 17.66	< 0.001
Mean \pm SD			

Table 5: Serum copper level (mean \pm SD) among different stages of cervical cancers

Stages of cervical cancer	No of cases	S. Copper level (Mean \pm SD) ($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	
		Before treatment	After treatment
Stage I	8	202.5 \pm 10.6	160.03***
Stage II	13	215.5 \pm 9.63	165.85 \pm 10.6***
Stage III	14	229.33 \pm 16.65	175.33 \pm 3.05***
Stage IV	15	237.5 \pm 15.85	180.62 \pm 11.55***

The mean \pm SD copper level of cancer cervix cases showed a significant decrease ($p < 0.001$) after treatment (table 4). Serum copper level (mean \pm SD) of all stages of the study group indicated a significant decrease after treatment (table 5).

Maximum number (15) of carcinoma cervix cases were in the stage IV whereas 14 cases were in stage III and 13, 8 cases were in stage II and I respectively. Comparison of stage I with other advanced stages there exhibited positive correlation.

DISCUSSION

In the present study an attempt was made to find out the changes in serum copper level among cervical cancer patients. Blood samples were collected from all the cases and controls for the estimation of serum copper levels before and after treatment (surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy or combined), blood samples of all study cases were estimated for serum copper level. The present study shows that maximum number of cases were in age group of 61–70 years of age and mean age \pm SD of the cases was 57.78 \pm 16.78 years (table 1).

Dan LL (2001)²² reported that two third of all cancer cases were over 65 years of age. As age advances incidence of cancer both in male and female increases. Maximum number of Hindu cases in this study might be due to the reason that the study was carried out in Hindu dominated area. Most of the cases (60%) were nonoperable. As there is no population based screening programme in India, 70 – 80% of cervical cancer patients are diagnosed at advanced stages (stage III and IV) with very poor long term survival.²³

As shown in table 2, there was a significant ($p < 0.001$) increase in the level of serum copper among carcinoma cervix cases when compared with the control. Similar results were reported by previous investigators.¹¹⁻¹⁴ It was hypothesized that ceruloplasmin were resialylated at the tumor cell surface and this leads to a

decrease in its catabolism, a process that could account for increase in serum copper level in patients with cancer.²⁴ Copper also play some role in angiogenesis which is required for development of new tissue as well as tumor growth through mediation of copper dependent amine oxidases activity.⁷

As a result of presence of free copper ions, promotion of free radical generation leading to oxidative damage of many biological targets from single macromolecule such as lipoprotein, DNA, thiol containing enzyme and intact cells including hepatocytes.

Fisher GL et al (1981)²⁵ reported that the increase copper level among the cases might result from increase liver production of ceruloplasmin as an inflammatory response to the cancer or from a tumor induced catabolism of serum ceruloplasmin. Whereas Cohen D et al (1979)²⁶ suggested that increase copper level might be due to increased absorption from gut.

The elevation of copper might be a physiological response designed to active superoxide dismutase on other copper enzymes in cancer cell to inhibit their growth.²⁷

The maximum number of cervical cancer patients (26) were in serum copper level of 201 – 250 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ (tab III). Serum copper level decreased significantly after treatment (table 4). There was a significant increase of copper level in advanced stages. Copper level showed a positive correlation with the stages of cancer. In all the stages, copper level decreased after treatment.

This study correlates with the findings of Margolith EJ 1987²³, who found copper level correlated with stages of cervical cancers except in ovarian neoplasm. Trupti DR (2015)¹¹ reported higher level of serum copper level in different stages of cervical cancer when compared with control.

Chen et al 1990¹⁶ evaluated copper level after treatment and reported to reduce level as treatment is ongoing. Saxena P et al (2002)¹³ found a decrease in serum copper level ($p < 0.001$) after treatment of cancer cervix cases.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study are correlated with the results of previous studies. It indicates a possible clinical usefulness of estimating serum copper levels among the patients with cervical cancer and suggest a role in the evaluation of disease activity and as a prognostic tool in the management of disease and as a check parameter of recurrence.

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